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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/052,172	01/17/2002	Randy B. Reynolds	8454	4032
7590 Mr. Lynn G. Foster Foster & Foster, LLC 602 E. 300 S. Salt Lake City, UT 84102			EXAMINER ISLAM, SYED A	
			ART UNIT 3611	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/052,172	Applicant(s) REYNOLDS ET AL.	
	Examiner Syed A. Islam	Art Unit 3611	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 September 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-82 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-82 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on 20 March 2002 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the switchable sleep circuit as claimed in claims 8, 9, 11, 26, 29, 43, 46 and the timer as claimed in claims 13, 31 must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

Claim 75 is objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 75 recites the act of discontinuing the display act twice which appears to be typing error. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 7 recites the limitation of "play back mode" in line 2. The limitation is considered since the applicant has failed to provide the definition of the play back mode. As best understood by the examiner, the play back mode can play or display an information repeatedly.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 2, 5-9, 15, 16, 20, 23-27, 31, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40-46, 48, 55-57, 60-65, 69-71, 74-77, 81 and 82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Giraud (5,966,696).

Regarding claim 1, Giraud discloses that a point-of-purchase advertising system 10 (col. 3, line 35; see fig. 2) comprising: at least one programmable, display assembly 12 (col. 3, line 41; see fig. 2) adapted to be securely connected to a self-service product display shelf such that an illuminable advertising portion of the display assembly extends into a shopping aisle adjacent the display shelf for visual observation by shoppers; and a controller (col. 6, line 29), remotely disposed relative to the

assembly; said assembly and controller, in combination, comprising a data link 23 (col. 4, line 12; see fig. 2) to thereby provide variable point-of-purchase illuminated advertising.

Regarding claim 2, Giraud discloses that the display assembly further comprises a low-power computer 27 (col. 4, line 50; see fig. 1) comprising digital memory 36 (col. 5, line 16; see fig. 1) to store advertising displays, communications and control programs and data acquired by the computer 23; at least one graphics display 12; a power supply 18 (col. 4, line 2; see fig. 1); and a shelf-mounting 17 (col. 3, line 65; see fig. 2) system whereby the display assembly is securely connected to the shelf, the power supply being carried by the display assembly connected to the shelf.

Regarding claim 5, Giraud discloses that said display assembly further comprises a video camera 45 (col. 6, line 9; see fig. 1) whereby images from the aisle are captured and stored in the display assembly.

Regarding claim 6, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 5.

Regarding claim 7, Giraud discloses that a digital camera 45 is used to capture images from the aisle. As the applicant claims the images are presented in the display in play back mode is the intended use of the invention. As for most of the digital cameras are capable of capturing images and play them in play back mode. And with the memory 36 available in the invention of Giraud the images captures can be stored in the memory and can be played any time as desired.

Regarding claim 8, Giraud discloses that said display assembly further comprises a switchable sleep circuit which, when activated, substantially cuts off power to the display assembly and when deactivated resumes power to the display assembly (see col. 1, lines 50-65; where Giraud discloses that an idle mode and active mode to deactivate and activate the advertisement when no consumers are present).

Regarding claim 9, Giraud discloses that said display assembly further comprises a motion detector 30 (col. 5, line 46; see fig. 1) which is disposed to sense movement along the aisle and which deactivates the sleep circuit when motion is detected along the aisle.

Regarding claim 15, Giraud discloses that said display assembly further comprises a modem 40 (col. 6, line 26; see fig. 1) and associated electronics which provide remote wireless, programmed, automatic communications with said controller.

Regarding claim 16, Giraud discloses that said graphics display comprises a liquid display crystal screen (col. 3, line 42).

Regarding claim 20, Giraud discloses that a remotely programmable, computer-controlled display assembly 10 securely and transversely connected to a self-service product display shelf such that at least a portion of the display assembly projects for visual observation into an aisle adjacent to the display shelf, said display assembly comprising: a digital processor 27 comprising sufficient digital memory 36 to store advertising displays, communications and control programs and data acquired from a remote source 23; at least one graphics display 12; a power supply 18; and a shelf-mounting system 17 whereby the display assembly is securely connected to the shelf, the power supply comprising weight which is transferred directly to the shelf and not to the portion of the display projecting into the aisle.

Regarding claim 23, Giraud discloses that said display assembly further comprises a video camera 45 and microphone 24 (col. 4, line 36; see fig. 1) whereby images and sounds from the aisle are captured and stored in the display assembly.

Regarding claim 24, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 6.

Regarding claim 25, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 7.

Regarding claim 26, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 8.

Regarding claim 27, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 9.

Regarding claim 31, Giraud discloses that said assembly further comprises a timer which times out to activate the sleep circuit (col. 4, lines 35-30, Giraud discloses 15 second time delay before the display begins or stops playing).

Regarding claim 33, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 15.

Regarding claim 34, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 16.

Regarding claim 36, Giraud discloses that a method for providing automated, remotely controlled and modifiable advertising at a product-carrying shelf along an aisle of a retail store comprising the following acts: providing a point-of-purchase advertising system 10 comprising: at least one programmable display assembly 12 securely and transversely connected to the shelf such that at least a portion of the display assembly extends for visual observation of advertising into an aisle adjacent to the shelf; and a controller, remotely disposed relative to the display assembly, said display assembly and controller, in combination, comprising a wireless data link 40 to provide illuminated modifiable point-of-purchase advertising in close proximity to the product; providing as a part of said display assembly, a digital processor 27 having sufficient digital memory 36 to store advertising displays, communications and control programs; at least one graphics display 12; a power supply 18; and a shelf-mounting system 17 whereby the display assembly is securely affixed to the shelf; transmitting a digital message from the controller to the display assembly, the digital message comprising at least one displayable image; receiving the digital message at the display assembly and displaying the image on the at least one graphics display (col. 6, lines 5-20).

Regarding claim 39, a method according to claim 36 comprising the further act of disconnecting the display assembly from one shelf position and connecting the display assembly to a second shelf position.

Regarding claim 40, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 5.

Regarding claim 41, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 7.

Regarding claim 42, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 6.

Regarding claim 43, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 8.

Regarding claim 44, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 9.

Regarding claim 45, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 31.

Regarding claim 46, Giraud discloses that the method further comprising the act of activating the sleep circuit when the timer times out and no motion is detected by the motion detector. Giraud discloses the time delay of 15 seconds as explained in claim 31 before turning the active mode on or off.

Regarding claim 48, Giraud discloses that a method according to claim 43 comprising a step of selectively applying power to that graphics display associated with detected motion by at least one motion detector 30 (col. 5, lines 50-65).

Regarding claim 55, a system for providing illuminated advertising along a shopping aisle adjacent to a shelf upon which an inventory of product is placed comprising: a controller (col. 6, line 28) comprising an electronic source of advertising information and a transmitter 40 by which the advertising information is transmitted; at least one display assembly 10 located remote from the controller and comprising connectors 17 by which the display assembly is secured to the shelf, the display assembly further comprising an electronic billboard 12 upon which the transmitted advertising information is illuminated in human readable form for visual observation by a shopper, the display assembly comprising a receiver 27 which receives the advertising information and communicates the advertising information to the billboard for illuminated display in human readable form.

Regarding claim 56, Giraud discloses that the transmitter and receiver are wireless communication devices 40.

Regarding claim 57, Giraud discloses that the transmitter and receiver are in hard wire communication 23.

Regarding claim 60, Giraud discloses that the controller is programmable and comprises memory 36 in which a plurality of different advertising information is stored for selective transmission to the display assembly.

Regarding claim 61, the display assembly comprises a transmitter 27 and the controller comprises a receiver 40 which is in formation communication with the transmitter of the display assembly.

Regarding claim 62, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 7.

Regarding claim 63, Giraud discloses that the video camera communications information pertaining to the monitored aisle events for visual observation on the electronic billboard (col. 6, lines 10-25).

Regarding claim 64, Giraud discloses that an audio device 24 (col. 4, line 36; see fig. 1) carried by the display assembly for monitoring audio events along the aisle.

Regarding claim 65, Giraud discloses that the invention comprising memory 36 in which information pertaining to the monitored audio events is stored for future access.

Regarding claim 69, Giraud discloses that a method of providing advertising along a retail shopping aisle adjacent to a shelf upon which an inventory of product is placed comprising the acts of: creating advertising information at a first site (col. 6, line 28); communicating the advertising information electronically from the first site to an electronic billboard 12 of a display assembly 10 mounted to the shelf at a second site remote from the first site; displaying the advertising in human readable form on the electronic billboard in plain view of a shopper in the retail shopping aisle.

Regarding claim 70, Giraud discloses that the method comprising the act of storing the advertising information after the creating act and before the communicating act (col. 5, line 15-20).

Regarding claim 71, Giraud discloses that the stored advertising information comprises a plurality of advertisements, at least one of which is communicated to the electronic billboard at a selected point in time (col. 1, lines 55-65).

Regarding claim 74, Giraud discloses that the communication act is accomplished using technologies selected from the group consisting of wireless communications 40 and hard wire communications 23.

Regarding claim 75, Giraud discloses that the method further comprising the act of discontinuing the displaying act of discontinuing the displaying act at times when a shopper is not in the aisle (col. 1, line 45-50, in the idle mode the invention stops playing the advertisement and in active mode the invention starts to display the advertisements).

Regarding claim 76, Giraud discloses that the method further comprising the act of resuming the displaying act after the discontinuing act when a shopper is in the aisle (col. 1, lines 45-50).

Regarding claim 77, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 7.

Regarding claim 81, Giraud discloses that the method further comprising the act of monitoring audio events in the aisle using an audio monitor associated with the display assembly (col. 4, lines 45-50, the sound generating device is sound card which is in communication with a memory 36 a microprocessor. The sound card can monitor the audio and store in the memory with the help of processor).

Regarding claim 82, Giraud discloses that a method of advertising a product in inventory on a retail shelf and monitoring the change in inventory, comprising the acts of: mounting a product-advertising device for the retail store shelf adjacent to the inventory with the help of the mounting plate 17; displaying a form of advertising for the product at the device through the display device 12; monitoring the supply of the product on the shelf using a monitoring device or the digital camera 45 associated with the advertising device; communicating the results of the monitoring act from the monitor at the device to a management retrieval location through a modem 40 for inventory analysis and replenishment purposes.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at

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the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3, 4, 10-13, 17-19, 21, 28-30, 35, 37, 38, 47, 53, 54, 58, 59, 66, 67, 72 and 73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Giraud.

Regarding claims 3, 21 and 66, Giraud fails to disclose that said power supply comprises a low voltage battery, the weight of which is not borne by the portion of the display assembly which extends into the aisle. Instead, Giraud discloses an external AC power source in combination with converter for the purpose of converting the AC power to DC power. One of ordinary skill in the art can replace the power source with a battery if desired since it requires only common knowledge to do so. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use a battery in the invention of Giraud because a battery can be easily portable and rechargeable and inexpensive.

Regarding claims 4, 37, 38 and 67, Giraud fails to disclose that the battery is not carried by a holder disposed under the shelf, which holder is connected to the shelf. Instead, Giraud discloses that an external power source is provided. One of ordinary skill in the art can use that teaching and position the battery under the shelf so that the battery will not create an obstacle to the consumer.

Regarding claims 10 and 28, Giraud fails to disclose that said display assembly comprises a pair of separately powered and controlled graphics illuminated displays which are visually observable in opposing directions along the aisle. One of ordinary skill in the art can use a pair of graphics illuminated display, since mere duplication requires only common knowledge in the art, for the purpose of creating a double sided display so that both side of the invention can display same or different advertisement.

Regarding claims 11 and 29, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 8.

Regarding claims 12 and 30, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 9. However, Giraud fails to disclose that a pair of motion detector to sense movement in both direction. One of ordinary

skill in the art can install a second motion detector in the second side of the double sided display, since a mere duplication of the art requires common knowledge, for the purpose of sensing movement on the both direction of the display.

Regarding claim 13, the claim is rejected as set forth in claim 31.

Regarding claims 17, 35 and 73, Giraud fails to disclose that said display assembly further comprises two juxtaposed graphic displays oriented so that video images are seen from opposite directions along the aisle. One of ordinary skill in the art can use a pair of graphics illuminated display, since mere duplication requires only common knowledge in the art, for the purpose of creating a double sided a display so that both side of the invention can display same or different advertisement.

Regarding claims 18 and 53, Giraud fails to disclose that the method further comprising a step of providing a plurality of display assembly. One of ordinary skill in the art can use plurality of display assembly in the invention of Giraud, since mere duplication requires common knowledge in the art, for the purpose of installing the display assembly more than one places so that more than one advertisement can displayed.

Regarding claim 47, regarding the limitation of pair of separately powered and controlled illuminated displays, the limitation is rejected as set forth in claim 10. Regarding the limitation of pair of motion detectors the limitation is rejected as set forth in claim 12.

Regarding claim 54, Giraud fails to disclose that the method further comprising the act of from time-to-time transmitting different advertising images from the controller to each of the display assemblies. Instead, Giraud discloses that the invention can display motion commercials, other advertisements, trivia questions and famous quotations between the advertisements. Moreover, it is well known in the art to display different channels or advertisements controlled by the same controller such as in the fitness centers and shopping centers. Therefore, it would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the teaching in the invention of Giraud since it is more efficient way of exposing consumers to different products.

Regarding claims 19, 58, 59 and 72, Giraud fails to disclose that the billboard of the display assembly projects generally transversely into the aisle. However, Giraud discloses the display assembly comprises a mounting plate 17 for securing it to a selected surface for viewing at a desired location. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the teaching and mount the assembly to project transversely into the aisle for the purpose of so that billboard can be deflected and change viewing orientation.

Claims 14, 32, 49-52, 68 and 78-80 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Giraud in view of Fowler (7,113,922).

Regarding claims 14, 32, 49, 68 and 78, Giraud fails to disclose that said display assembly further comprises a product identification system whereby without human intervention a real-time inventory is taken of shelf resident products marked by remotely readable identifiers, such identifiers comprising at least one identifier selected from the group consisting of tags, transponders and other markers which are responsive to interrogating signals from the identification system. However, Fowler discloses that said display assembly 100 (col. 7, line 53; see fig. 1) further comprises a product identification system 120 (col. 7, line 54; see fig. 1) whereby without human intervention a real-time inventory is taken of shelf resident products marked by remotely readable identifiers, such identifiers comprising at least one identifier selected from the group consisting of tags, transponders and other markers which are responsive to interrogating signals from the identification system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the teaching of Fowler in the invention of Giraud for the purpose of keeping the scanner attached to the aisle so that it will be more convenient to find it.

Regarding claims 50 and 79, Giraud fails to disclose that the method further comprising the act of taking an inventory of all shelf-carried products at a particular point in time and storing

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results of the inventory in processor memory. However, Fowler discloses that an electronic inventory movement and control device 100 for taking and producing inventory reports (col. 10, lines 50-64) is connected to a PC based computer 200 for sending and receiving information, it is inherent the PC based computer contains a memory for restoring all the data sent and received by the scanner 100. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the teaching of Fowler in the invention of Giraud for the purpose of producing a proper inventory report.

Regarding claims 51 and 80, Giraud fails to disclose that the method comprising a step of taking subsequent inventory shelf-carried products at a subsequent point in time to thereby determine a change in inventory. However, Fowler discloses that an electronic inventory movement and control device 100 for taking and producing inventory reports (col. 10, lines 50-64) is connected to a PC based computer 200 for sending and receiving information, it is inherent the PC based computer contains a memory for restoring all the data sent and received by the scanner 100. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the teaching of Fowler in the invention of Giraud for the purpose of producing a proper inventory report.

Regarding claim 52, Giraud fails to disclose that the method further comprising the act of transmitting the change in shelf resident inventory to the controller. However, Fowler discloses that the method further comprising the act of transmitting the change in shelf resident inventory to the controller. In co. 8, lines 1-5, Fowler disclose the information can be sent from and to the PC 200 from the scanner 100 for inventory reports. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the teaching of Fowler in the invention of Giraud for the purpose of producing a proper and efficient inventory report.

Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Giraud in view of Begum et al. (6,012,244).

Regarding claim 22, Giraud fails to disclose that said shelf-mounting display assembly comprises a receptacle for a battery supported directly by the shelf. Instead, Begum et al. disclose that said shelf-mounting display assembly 10 (col. 3, line 26; see fig. 1) comprises a receptacle 24 (col. 3, line 26; see fig. 1) for a battery 50 (col. 3, line 51; see fig. 2) supported directly by the shelf. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the teaching of Begum et al. in the invention of Giraud because it is more efficient in replacing the battery.

Claims 7, 25, 41, 62, 69 and 77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Giraud in view of Sullivan (7,015,945).

Regarding claims 7, 25, 41, 62, 69 and 77, Giraud discloses a digital video camera 45 to detect presence of a viewer near the display assembly. Even though most of the digital cameras have the ability to present in play back, real time graphics or monitoring the aisle events, Giraud fails to point out the cameras are used for the mentioned purposes. However, Sullivan discloses that a video surveillance system 10 (col. 2, line 53; see fig. 1) comprising cameras 56 (col. 3, line 64; see fig. 2) and display 58 (col. 3, line 65; see fig. 2) for the purpose of capturing or monitoring real time events. Sullivan also discloses that a recording system 62 (col. 3, line 67; see fig. 2) for the purpose of recoding the events and play in play back mode. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the teaching of Sullivan in the invention of Giraud for the purpose of preventing theft and robbery.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Syed A. Islam whose telephone number is (571) 272-7768. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9am-6pm.


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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lesley D. Morris can be reached on (571) 272-6651. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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May 9, 2007


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